

THE WEATHER PREDICTION—  
Fair and warmer tonight;  
Sunday warmer, possibly showers;  
fresh easterly winds.

NUMBER 1164.

WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1899.

PRICE ONE CENT.

## SCOURING THE HILLS NORTH OF MANILA

### Lawton's Troops March to the Town of Novaliches.

### Few Rebels Encountered and the Village Found Deserted.

### Object of the Expedition is to Round Up the Enemy in the Interior.

Manila, April 22.—General Lawton and the troops under his command marched to Novaliches today. They found the town deserted. On the march General Lawton encountered little opposition. One small force of Filipinos was met on the route. They were repulsed easily at the expense of only a few shots. One man, a North Dakota volunteer, was wounded in the skirmish. This lack of opposition to General Lawton's men is in striking contrast with that met by General MacArthur, who traversed practically the same country not long ago. MacArthur's advance was stubbornly contested, and he had to fight nearly every foot of the way. General Lawton will probably join General MacArthur, but he is making a wide detour en route with the idea of rounding the rebels further in the interior and putting a stop to the night guerrilla attacks on our forces along the railway.

The troops with General Lawton are two battalions of the Third Infantry, the Twenty-second Infantry, three troops of the Fourth Cavalry, the North Dakota Volunteers, and Gaiter's squadron. General Lawton also has two light field guns. The troops took the field at daybreak this morning.

War Department officials had no telegrams from General Lawton this morning, but they had reason to believe that the Governor General of the Philippines was surprised at the easy march General Lawton is having in the interior of Manila. General Otis had notified the department yesterday that he had intended to create a diversion in the rear of the Filipino forces that had appeared on the railway line between Malabon and Malolos during the past week, and it was evident from the dispatch that serious opposition was apprehended. From the information contained in the above press dispatch, which constituted the only credible news the department has yet had, the officials have no doubt that the march will be continued a greater distance than was originally contemplated.

General Otis only designed it to be another reconnaissance, but it is now being developed into a general round-up with the object of striking the railway by a reverse movement several miles north of Calocan. It is understood that General Lawton took only three days' travel ration with him, but if no strong body of insurgents is developed by his advance, supplies can be sent after him from Calocan. In no event, however, is it supposed that General Lawton will go so far as Malolos, General MacArthur being fully able to hold his own and more in that vicinity.

### LONG CABLES DEWEY.

### Asks for Particulars Concerning the Glimore Party.

Secretary Long sent a cable message to Admiral Dewey this morning, asking for more details of the misfortune that overtook Lieutenant Glimore and his party. Secretary Long assured Admiral Dewey that the Department is convinced that he has done all that could possibly be accomplished in the matter, but adds that in view of the intense interest being taken by the American people in the fate of the missing party the Department would be glad to learn even the minutest details of their supposed capture and the steps that are being taken for their recovery from the rebels.

### SPAIN'S NAVAL NEEDS.

Millions Required to Reconstruct Her Demolished Armadas.

Madrid, April 22.—The government will ask the chamber next month for an appropriation of 250,000,000 pesetas for the reconstruction of the navy.

The peseta is a Spanish silver coin about equal to 19 cents, consequently the sum called for to re-establish the nation's navy is close upon \$50,000,000.

### ADMIRAL MONTJO'S CASE.

### A Denial That He Has Been Sen- tenced to Suffer Death.

Madrid, April 22.—It is denied here that Admiral Montjo's squadron was destroyed by Admiral Dewey, has been sentenced to death by a court-martial. The evidence in Montjo's case is not yet all in.

The admiral has been in prison almost two months.

### The Solace Homebound Bound.

Admiral Dewey cables the Navy Department that the naval transport Solace, formerly the ambulance ship, left Manila this morning for San Francisco by way of Hongkong. She carries 250 men and discharged men. As soon as the vessel reaches San Francisco she will load with supplies and return to Manila.

### Eighty-five Weds Eighteen.

Huntington, W. Va., April 22.—John Hunter, of Boyd county, Ky., and Miss Muffe Keller, were married yesterday at Ceredo, at the residence of Hurston Booth, Sheriff of Wayne county. The bride is eighty-five years of age and the groom is eighteen.

### Mr. Hanna Retires About Politics.

New York, April 22.—Senator M. A. Hanna, of Ohio, arrived in this city last night. "We had a delightful time on the trip South," he said today. Senator Hanna refused to speak of Senator Quay's triumph yesterday or Speaker Reed's proposed plan of associating with a law firm in this city. He refused to discuss politics.

### Suicide in a New York Park.

New York, April 22.—The body of an unknown man about thirty-five years old, was found last night hanging from a limb of a tree in Bronx Park. The suicide had made elaborate preparations to kill himself. There was nothing upon his person by which he could be identified.

### Gold Discoveries in the Alps.

Milan, April 22.—Word has been received here of the discovery of a rich gold vein near Monte Rosa, in the Southern Alps.

### \$125 to Baltimore and Return via B. & O. Saturday and Sunday.

April 22 and 23, good for return until following Monday. Good on all trains except Royal Limited.

### Frank Libbey & Co., 6th & N. Y. Ave.

Lumber, millwork, and builders' hardware.

## DENIED IN BERLIN.

### German Cruiser Gefion Not Ordered to Scam.

Berlin, April 22.—The report circulated in dispatches from Shanghai that the German cruiser Gefion had been ordered to Samoa, is contradicted here.

The transfer of the Samoan negotiations to Berlin is regarded here as a favorable omen that things are gravitating in favor of Germany. It is reported here that England now agrees with Germany that Admiral Kautz's action in ordering a bombardment at Apia was hasty and ill-advised. All three powers, it is said, desire to see the affair removed from the hands of the consuls and commanders as soon as possible.

The Navy Department has no means of verifying the reported order of the German cruiser Gefion to Samoa without exhibiting international curiosity that would savor of impertinence. It is not regarded as an offensive move at any rate, but merely in the light of Germany's desire to give emphasis to her respect for the tripartite treaty of Berlin which contemplates that the three powers should maintain equal force for the protection of order in the islands. This view is supported by the reported selection of the Gefion, for if the entire German navy had been ransacked to find a vessel in most respects to Admiral Kautz's flagship no closer parallel could have been discovered. They are practically identical in tonnage, primary and secondary batteries, draft, speed and everything except personnel. The Philadelphia carrying about twenty-five more men.

The Gefion is a protected cruiser of 4,100 tons with thirteen quick-firing guns of 4.1 inches calibre in her main battery and sixteen smaller weapons in her secondary battery. Her speed is twenty knots, her complement of officers and men, and she was built in 1892.

The Philadelphia is steel protected, of 4,324 tons displacement, with a main battery of twelve 6-inch guns and fifteen rapid-firing automatic rifles in the secondary armament. She carries 34 officers and 350 men and was commissioned in 1890.

### COL. M. LEWIS CLARKE DEAD.

### The Famous Racing Judge Commits Suicide at Memphis.

Memphis, Tenn., April 22.—Col. M. Lewis Clarke, president judge of the Kentucky Park race meeting, committed suicide in his room at Gaston's Hotel some time last night. He was found dead in bed this morning, still gripping the revolver with which he had shot himself in the right temple. Colonel Clarke did not officiate at the track yesterday. He complained of not feeling well, but friends were confident that he would be all right after a short rest. He was a well-known figure in the racing world and was highly respected.

Colonel Clarke was one of the best known men in racing circles in the United States. He was a native of Louisville, Ky. For years he was the president of the Louisville Jockey Club and contributed to the fair and honest racing of a gentleman's pastime than any man associated with the turf. It was Colonel Clarke who introduced the English method of racing to America. He inaugurated the first Derby in America at the Louisville course. This was the Kentucky Derby, established about twenty-two years ago.

Colonel Clarke belonged to a former Kentucky family. He was highly educated, and in his younger years spent much of his time in the study of the law. He was a lover of horses, and was extensively engaged in the cultivation of thoroughbreds in his State. He had the reputation of being the fairest and best racing judge in this country.

He was fifty-two years old and leaves a widow and two children at Louisville, which has always been his home. He was married to the daughter of a prominent family. He owned the Churchill Downs, the site of the Louisville race course and by which name it was best known. Colonel Clarke has been a friend of the racing world for many years, and his death is a great loss to the industry.

### ANOTHER TRUST FORMED.

### Incorporation of a Navigation and Construction Company.

Elizabeth, N. J., April 22.—The Ocean Navigation and Construction Company, of Plainfield, filed articles of incorporation with the clerk of Union county this morning. The object of the company is to build and carry on a general steamship business, acquire coal and iron mines, construct and operate railroads outside the State of New Jersey, issue patents, and purchase or acquire the franchise of the furtherance of the company's interests.

### A SENSATIONAL SUICIDE.

### Farmer Kills Himself Among Friends and Neighbors.

Watertown, N. Y., April 22.—George Isham, a wealthy and prominent farmer of Rodman, committed suicide this morning. He shot himself in the presence of a crowd of friends and neighbors who tried to prevent the deed.

### MR. BAIRD SINKING.

### Death of the Representative Momen- tarily Expected.

The condition of Representative Baird, who has been critically ill at the Riggs House for several weeks, was reported as exceedingly alarming at a late hour this morning.

Early this morning the patient showed signs of sinking and has been in an unconscious condition all day. The end is momentarily expected.

The sufferer's wife and brother are at his bedside. Representative Baird has been reported as dying on several occasions during his illness, but each time his wonderful vitality has pulled him through.

### Abacosta Ready to Sail.

The liner Abacosta is reported ready to sail from Norfolk and will leave that port for the Strait of Magellan for the Pacific. Besides her cargo of coal she has on board \$100,000 of iron work to be used in the establishment of a coal station at Pago Pago.

### Insane Man Fires a Courthouse.

Yuba City, Cal., April 22.—Richard Willis, an insane man, confined in the court house, set fire to the building yesterday and was burned to death. The county jail, adjoining, was also destroyed, but there were no prisoners there. The loss is about \$40,000.

### Honors to Major Marchand.

Paris, April 22.—The Academy of Political Sciences has awarded a prize valued at 15,000 francs to Major Marchand, the French explorer, for his researches in Africa.

### England Permits a German Project.

London, April 22.—It is reported that Lord Salisbury has consented to Emperor William's project of establishing a German protectorate in Asia Minor.

## COURT OF ENQUIRY MAY BE ATTACKED

### Alleged Irregularities in Its Character.

### The Recorder Said to Have Over- stepped His Authority.

### Congress May Investigate the En- tire Scandal—What General Miles' Friends Contend.

The Court of Enquiry convened this morning in a locked chamber and continued its review of the testimony. It is the opinion of the members of the Court that its report will be ready for presentation to the Secretary of War about next Wednesday.

The friends of General Miles anticipate that the report of the Court will conform to the desires of the Administration and that it will be held that none of the allegations made by the Major General Commanding concerning the army rations issued during the Cuban Porto Rican campaigns has been sustained. The participants of General Miles are already making the suggestion that the entire army scandal will have to be submitted to a Congressional investigation.

There is a story in circulation at the War Department that, should the report of the Court be adverse to General Miles, he will demand a court-martial for the trial of the members of the Court, on the ground that they did not keep their oaths to conduct the inquiry fairly and justly. This rumor does not receive general credence. It is said that the same potential influence arrayed against General Miles in the conduct of the Court of Enquiry would even more hostile to him should he seek to officially impair the integrity of the Court.

There is one alleged irregularity in the creation of the present Court which the friends of General Miles in Congress will not fail to look into. They will urge that the Court of Enquiry should not be called except at the request of the officer whose conduct is to be enquired into.

A court of enquiry is a tribunal of a very different nature from a court-martial. It is not a court of law, but a court of fact. It is not a court of punishment, but a court of inquiry. It is not a court of record, but a court of fact. It is not a court of law, but a court of fact.

The present Court was ordered by the President. Section 115 does not specifically set forth that the President shall not order a court of enquiry, but does forbid that commanding officers shall order a court of enquiry on their own responsibility.

The purpose of the section, though, is to prevent the perversion of courts of enquiry to dishonest purposes for the detraction of military discipline. The court of enquiry is to be a court of fact, not a court of law.

The only construction which can be put upon the regulation, it is said, is that courts of enquiry shall not be ordered for the purpose of punishing an officer. The court of enquiry is to be a court of fact, not a court of law.

The friends of General Miles will argue that the present Court was created for the purpose of punishing an officer. They will contend that the Court was created for the purpose of punishing an officer, and that the President has overstepped his authority.

Another irregularity which will, it is said, be charged against the present Court is that the Recorder has not performed the service exacted of him by the regulations, but that, instead of acting as a recorder, he has acted as a judge advocate.

A recorder of a court of enquiry shall, according to the regulations, keep a fair record of the proceedings of the court and shall examine witnesses with a view to bringing out all the facts germane to the matter under investigation. He shall not examine witnesses with a view to bringing out a certain set of facts. He shall not be a partisan, for or against the officer whose conduct is being enquired into.

A judge advocate bears the same relation to a military court of law as a recorder does to a law court in criminal cases. It will be maintained, it is said, that the Recorder of the present Court of Enquiry has endeavored in his direct examination of witnesses to exclude certain testimony and in the cross-examination of witnesses to bring out certain testimony given under direct examination.

Senator Foraker, who has little love for the Administration and is a staunch supporter and admirer of General Miles, has already decided to introduce a resolution before the next session of Congress to question the action of the War Department and some army officers hold high rank.

The partisans of General Miles will insist that one member of the Court, at least had prejudice against the Commanding General. According to high authority, this member is General Davis, who for years was stationed at the War Department as the confidential adviser of Secretary Lamont, and upon whom the Secretary depended for counsel and advice in the administration of affairs. General Miles accuses General Davis of having been largely instrumental in securing the defeat of the bill creating the rank and grade of lieutenant general for General Miles' special benefit, and of having drawn the report submitted by Secretary Lamont to the military committee opposing the bill. This report resulted in the measure being slaughtered when it seemed to be in a most advantageous position in both houses.

It is expected that Major Lancaster, of the Fourth Artillery, the final witness will appear on the stand this afternoon. On May 1, Major Lee, representing General Miles, will address the Court. Recorder Davis will make no reply. The speech of Major Lee will mark the end of the public sessions of the Court.

### "Hanco King" O'Brien's Escape.

London, April 22.—The authorities at Scotland Yard have received word that Tom O'Brien known as the king of bunco steers, has escaped from prison in New Caledonia. O'Brien was transported in 1897 after being convicted of killing an American in France.

### Wholesale Confiscation of Cigars.

Cincinnati, Ohio, April 22.—The local revenue officers yesterday confiscated nearly half a million cigars scattered among dealers here. They were made by William M. Jacobs, of Lancaster, Pa., who was arrested a couple of days ago on a charge of using counterfeit revenue stamps.

### Libbey & Co. are better equipped

than any yard in town to cater to those of moderate capital.

## RAPID TRANSIT IN NEW YORK.

### Governor Roosevelt's Views on the Problem.

Albany, N. Y., April 22.—Governor Roosevelt today sent to the legislature a message on rapid transit for New York city, in which he asks that a bill be passed looking toward the securing of rapid transit for New York city. He does not seem to be in favor of the plan, but if that is found impossible no franchise be given to a private company for more than fifty years. The governor strongly opposes a franchise in perpetuity.

The governor's message was as follows: To the Legislature: There is now before your body a measure looking toward the securing of rapid transit for the city of New York. I deem it of very great importance that a scheme for rapid transit in the city should be passed at the earliest possible moment.

But it is even more important that this scheme should be one which will work for the ultimate benefit of the city. It does not seem to me wise that a franchise of this nature should be given in perpetuity.

It would, of course, be best to have it owned by the municipality, although I would point out to the advocates of municipal ownership that it is not a question of ownership, but of control. The municipality should have the right to control the system, and to see that it is operated for the benefit of the city.

While, however, it is not possible to have the municipality own the system, it is possible to have the municipality control it. The municipality should have the right to control the system, and to see that it is operated for the benefit of the city.

If the measure must be undertaken by a private company, then the bill should be so framed as to throw open the competition to all responsible bidders, and the franchise should not, in my opinion, be given more than fifty years. The franchise should be so framed as to throw open the competition to all responsible bidders, and the franchise should not, in my opinion, be given more than fifty years.

We are most fortunate in having as commissioning engineer of the new system one of the highest character and standing, in whose judgment the city has the utmost confidence. He is a man of high character and standing, and his judgment is of the highest value.

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## MAZET'S COMMITTEE BECOMES INDIGNANT

### Tired of Witnesses Refusing to Give Direct Answers.

### Hints of Imprisonment for Persons Ignoring Its Powers.

### Denials to Answer Questions May Result in Proceedings for Contempt.

New York, April 22.—When the Mazet committee convened this morning, John Proctor Clarke, Examiner Mose's associate counsel, made an address in which he called the attention of witnesses, the public press, and the people in general to the fact that certain sections of the penal code provide that the refusal of regularly subpoenaed witnesses to obey a summons, or to be sworn, or to refuse to testify on matters pertinent to the case, is a crime. The committee intended to avail itself of this law.

The first witness called was Lucien Bonheur, who was examined regarding his connection with the Maryland Whisky Company. He said he had been approached by Maurice Hittnerman to go into the company and direct its affairs. He did so, but became disgusted with the business methods of the concern and got out.

Many questions tending to bring out the fact that city officials were interested in the Maryland Whisky Company, and that they made an effort to force the lower classes of liquor dealers to handle the company's product, were asked of the witness. He said he had gotten out of the concern early and had no personal knowledge regarding what the witnesses disagreed as to who wrote the Dreyfus case. The witnesses disagreed as to who wrote the Dreyfus case. The witnesses disagreed as to who wrote the Dreyfus case.

Meiers said in answer to every question put to him: "My business. I refuse to answer." Mr. Mose finally asked for and received permission from Chairman Mazet to proceed against the witness for contempt.

### MORE SPACE FOR AMERICA.

### Additional Area for Exhibits at the Paris Exposition.

Paris, April 22.—The Paris Exposition authorities today accepted the plans for the main building of the American exhibit. They told United States Commissioner Peck that the exposition would be complete all in good time and that the buildings were now more advanced than those of the World's Fair, at the same time promising a change in the route of the railway which will be run to the grounds gives the Americans 6,000 feet more of exhibition space.

Peck has secured a concession to cook Indian corn in all forms, as an educational exhibit to foreigners. This will be an important feature of the American exhibit.

### POSTOFFICE SAFE ROBBERED.

### Thieves Make a Successful Raid in Wyandotte, Pa.

Philadelphia, April 22.—The safe in the postoffice at Wyandotte, near Jenkintown was blown open with dynamite at an early hour this morning and money and stamps amounting to \$700 were stolen. The interior of the postoffice, which had lately been fitted up by the Government, at an expense of about \$2,000, was completely wrecked. The thieves in their hurry to get away, threw away a check book between the leaves of which was \$180 in money.

The postoffice inspectors are looking for two men who were seen to leave the postoffice shortly before the explosion occurred.

### ALMOST A LYNCHING.

### Mob Strings Up Richard Bradley for Theft.

Nyack, N. Y., April 22.—Richard Bradley, a negro, now in jail, was strung up by the neck and was nearly dead Wednesday before a mob realizing his condition lowered the almost dying man.

Martin Kelly, accompanied by two of his sons, went to Tallman's on Wednesday and on their way purchased a case of beer. At Chapman's Degro's, on the "Spook Road" where they stopped to drink, all fell asleep. When Kelly awoke he found his pocket grasped by a man. Bradley was disappearing up the road when Kelly yelled at him to stop, accusing him of stealing the money.

The negro ran for the woods, the whole crowd at his heels. He stumbled, fell, and before he could rise the crowd was upon him. One man brought a rope, another tied a noose and a third slipped it over Bradley's neck. Bradley fought hard, but was helpless against so many. Trembling and praying, he was dragged down the road to a tall elm.

"Confess that you stole the money and we will spare you," one man shouted, but Bradley declared his innocence. The dick then grasped the rope and swung them screaming negro into space. They lowered him and once more demanded that he confess. Others in the crowd made additional charges of theft, however, and the man was again swung aloft.

Then one man, calmer than the rest, cried out that they would all be arrested for murder, and this had the desired effect. The half-dying negro was lowered to the ground. It was some time before he recovered sufficiently to gasp out a confession of the theft.

### Claims \$